Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC- 8-The Old Homestead. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-S-Katti. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Kaffir Diamond. CASINO—S—Nadjy.
DLY'S THEATRE—S:15—Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADER'S—S—Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE—WAX Tableaux. EDEN MUSEE—WAX Tableaux.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Carleton Opera Ce.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Waddy Geogan.

Lyceum Theatre—8:15—Lord Chnimley.

Madison-Ave. And 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—

Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

Madison Square Thratre—8:30—A Legal Wreck

Madison Square Garden Hoadscullens.

Nancia—8—Mathia Sandorf.

NABISON SQUARE GAINES ROBATION.
NIBLO'S—S—Mathias Sandorf.
PALMER'S—S:15—Coquelin-Hading.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball
STAR THEATRE—S—Zig Zag.
STANDARD THEATRE—S—Phillip Herne.
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S—The Quick or the Dead.
14TH-4T THEATRE—S—Fascipation. 14TH-ST. THEATRE.—8— Fascipation. 3D-AVENUE AND 63D-ST—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysburg.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign -" The Empire," Government organ in Canada, printed a warlike editorial on the relations of the Dominion and the United States. ==== The Voltaic, not the Baltic, as reported, sank in the Liverpool docks. === German booksetlers have ordered 75,000 copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book. Emperor William bade farewell to Emperor Francis Joseph. - Mr. Harrington, secretary of the Irish National League, has been subpoensed by "The London Times" to produce the books of the League before the Parnell Commission.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ---- The Senate: Mr. Hale submitted the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the Civil Service. - The bill to pay to the widow | case against German protection. It begins by of Chief Justice Waite his salary for the remainder of this year was passed. = Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, made a speech on the tariff.

Domestic.-The news was received in San Franciso that James C. Flood is dying in Carlsbad . Mr. Blaine began his canvass in Indiana with a speech at Goshen on trusts, --- General Harrison had many callers, ==== An acci the Lehigh Valley Railroad near White Haven resulted in the killing of perhaps eighty persons and the injuring of many others Warner Miller made a speech at Rochester. Miss Virginia Knoy, of Pittsburg, was married in that city to Count Montercoli, of Italy three ceremonies were performed. == A delegation of Sioux chiefs left Dakato for Washington. City and Suburban.-The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee held a long conference in regard to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor; no decision was reached === The Special Grand Jury handed in a presentment in regard to the violation of the Excise and election laws; good citizens urged to watch the polls. Bedell, the forger, and Emerson and Goss, the policy-dealers, indicted; the latter two released on bail. The Queen ran down a fishing brigantine off the Newfoundland banks; consular report, for six more inserts figures not twenty-one lives lost. ==== Andrew Carnegie made of a steel-rail trust made in "The Times" - James J. Coogan nominated for Mayor by the United Labor party.

Republicans satisfied with result of the charter election on Tuesday. The New-Yorks defeated the Pittsburg team by in the first degree, --- The bookkeeper of the Delphin Manufacturing Company, Paterson, conjessed that he had been robbing his employers for years; the stealing will reach about \$8,000. The winners at Jerome Park were Yum Yum, Paragon, Salvator, Prince Royal, Banner Bearer. Stocks generally dull and lower,

The Weather :- Indications for to-day : Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 45 7-8.

but firm in tone.

In a letter which we print this morning Mr. Thomas M. Nichol neatly pillories "The Evening Post" (Dem.) for its ignorance or mendacity in dealing with Mr. Blaine's charge that the Government's loan of \$60,000,000 to certain National banks is unprecedented. What it called "Mr. Blaine's latest campaign lie" is effectually crammed down "The Post's" throat.

There are symptoms of serious trouble in connection with the strike in Chicago. The friction between the company and its employes | 1884 and \$5.80 in 1885. The average of seems to be of such a nature as to call for arbitration as the proper means of adjustment, and it may not be too late for this now. The West Side strike is purely sympathetic, and a it was 72 cents. The average of workmen's sympathetic strike is rarely, if ever, justifiable. On the North Side the men, to all appearances, cents daily, and for the four quarters of 1882 had grievances worthy of serious consideration. This is a time for coolness, prudence and common sense on the part of all concerned.

The presentment of the Special Grand Jury on the subject of election frauds is significant and timely. It follows so closely upon the offering of a reward of \$25,000 by the Republican National Committee for convictions of Mr. Cleveland and his party propose to break violators of the election laws as almost to be regarded as a sequel to that important action. them an advance of 39.6 per cent in wages in The evidence laid before these Grand Jurors convinced them that there were numerous vio- of living. lations of law at the last election, consisting of fraudulent registration and voting, bribery of voters, false personation of men qualified to vote, etc.; but it was not deemed advisable to base any indictments upon such facts as were forthcoming. At the next election it is to be hoped that the scrutiny will be so close and constant that the men who attempt cheating will be promptly detected and identified. There are Democratic threats of carrying this State by fair means or foul. Uncommon vigilance on the part of every Republican is therefore imperatively demanded.

No person of fair mind who has followed the course of the Administration in its treatment

made without regard to the good of the service; that Federal officials are as active in politics as though President Cleveland had never frowned on such activity; that the levying of assessments on officeholders is practised openly and unblushingly. It is highly desirable to have the facts put before the public in a complete and comprehensive form. That is what the Hale committee's report does. It is all the more effective because of the quotations made from President Cleveland's public utterances. That he has been shamefully false to his promises and professions is proved out of his own mouth.

With more than a usual display of hysterics The Evening Post" (Dem.) announced last evening that the charter election in Newark on Tuesday "plants New-Jersey solidly in the column of the Democratic electoral (!) States next month." There is better ground even than "The Post's" assertion to the contrary for saying that "a big Democratic victory" has not been won in the New-Jersey metropolis. The Democratic loss on the head of the ticket is 696, as compared with last year, and the Republicans retain a handsome majority in the Board of Aldermen, electing more members than they had reason to expect. Their majority of 54 in the Thirteenth Ward, which is largely German, is especially gratifying, as it shows that German voters are not being turned from the Republican party by the bold stand in behalf of High License taken by the Republicans in the last Legislature. It is not apparent that the tariff issue entered into the Newark contest in any degree whatsoever. So far as the general result is concerned, the Republicans have no reason to modify their hope that New-Jersey will join the Protection column in November.

WAGES AND PROTECTION.

American workingmen are interested in American wages, and know that these have advanced greatly under protection. But not many have realized how great the advance has been, and the compilation of returns published by authority of Mr. Lamar, when President Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, proving that the advance has averaged 39.6 per cenfrom 1860 to 1880, has completely knocked the Free Traders out of time. Not one of them has been able to dispute the official record, or to deny the correctness of the compilation, and thus far their only answer has been an attempt to prove that protection has not advanced wages in Germany. If that were true, it would be of little account to American workers, who are not just now about to decide whether the scanty measure of protection afforded in Germany has been adequate or not. To them the question is whether the protection which has benefited American labor shall be broken down by the Democratic party. But "The New-York World" resorts to

fraudulent statements in order to make out its taking German wages in 1872, just when the inflation of wages and prices in that country in consequence of the war with France was at its highest, and seven years before the protective system was adopted in Germany. This is a fraud on its face, because prices and wages afterward dropped so severely, when the excitement had passed, that great distress resulted, and it was that very prostration and the distress of working people which led to the adoption of the protective policy in 1879 An honest reasoner would have tried to compare present or recent wages in Germany with those paid immediately before or after the protective policy was adopted, and not with the wages paid in a time of unnatural and unprecedented inflation, seven years earlier.

Even this fraudulent comparison "The World" is unable to make without perversion of facts. It pretends to quote consular reports of wages paid in Berlin for twenty-one occupations, but for seven, just one-third, interpolates figures directly contradicted by the contained in the consular report professedly quoted, for two others inserts figures given in the report, but not for Berlin, and thus gives the correct figures for not one-third of the occupations. Moreover, the figures which are given in the consular reports for seventeen occupations at Berlin are entirely omitted, and 1 to 0. - Patrick Coffey, who killed Miss also the wages there given for fifty to fifty-five Smith, in Jersey City, was convicted of murder | occupations at Annaberg, Barmen, Bremen. Breslau, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Kehl, Leipsic Luneburg. Frankfort, and the official statement of the average for all Germany. The simplest reader must realize that a comparison so prepared is not merely worthless, but must have been intended to deceive.

> The consular table of average weekly wages in Berlin July, 1881, soon after the protective tariff was adopted, and February, 1884, given in the report. "Labor in Europe," includes wages of forty-five trades or occupations, and of these seven had declined, thirteen had remained unchanged, and twenty-five had advanced. But a much better test is afforded by the official reports of fortnightly wages of all classes of cotton workers in the Rhine district of Germany, given on page 241, in the first annual report of the United States Bureau of Labor. This shows an average of \$5.48 each fortnight in 1878, the year before the tariff was enacted: \$549 in 1879, the year of its adoption; \$5.54 the next year, and \$5.78 in miners' wages, according to the consular report, for the four quarters of 1879 was 60 1-2 cents per day, and for the four quarters of 1882 wages for the four quarters of 1879 was 48.75 it was 52.75 cents. Later reports from official sources are not at band.

But the German tariff has not yet been long enough in operation to yield its best results, or to demonstrate whether the measure of protection afforded is adequate. That is not the question about which American workmen want to know this year. They want to know why down a tariff which has indisputably given twenty years, besides reducing largely the cost

THE TREATY OF KILMAINHAM.

Mr. Forster's biographer has replied in "The Nineteenth Century" to Mr. Gladstone's strictures on his former colleague's course in resigning office. The story of the Kilmainham Treaty had been told mainly in the form of extracts from the Chief Secretary's diaries and correspondence. The inference which the biographer desired his readers to draw from these citations was that Mr. Forster resigned office because the guarantees which he had demanded | right arm in writing soldiers' orphans' and widows' as the conditions of Mr. Parnell's release had not been complied with. Mr. Gladstone contended that the pledges made by the Irish leader exceeded Mr. Forster's stipulations, and of the Civil Service can demur to the report | consequently that the resignation was without of Senator Hale's committee on the ground of pretext or provocation, and inexplicable from excessive severity. It is notorious that thou- every point of view. Mr. Reid, in reply, de-

upon securing from Mr. Parnell a public declaration that he would not aid or abet intimidation or boycotting. This assurance was given by the Irish leader, but not in a public form. Mr. Forster, according to his biographer, resigned office because the pledge was made pripublic avowal of his new policy.

Mr. Forster apparently was bent upon depriving the Irish members of the honors of a popular triumph. He foresaw that if they were released from Kilmainham unconditionally the Government would be discredited in Ireland. He insisted upon having a public avowal from Mr. Parnell that the practices for which they had been arrested would be discontinued. With this declaration proclaimed from Dublin Castle the Chief Secretary could have traversed the Irish argument that nothing had been gained by the arrests and that the Government had been compelled to abandon the coercive policy. The suppression of a complete victory. The popular verdict in the island was that Mr. Parnell had beaten Mr. Forster and become master of the situation. If it had been known that the Irish leader had bound himself to discourage acts of intimidation and boycotting, and had agreed to direct his followers to discontinue these practices, the popular transports which attended the Uncrowned King's release would have been moderated. Mr. Forster would have retreated with colors flying. Coercion would not have been considered an ignominious and disastrous failure.

This distinction between a private and a public pledge, which was overlooked by Mr Gladstone, was one of great practical importance, and justified the Chief Secretary's resignation. In a letter to the Premier he had insisted upon obtaining a public declaration, and had declined to be held responsible for the release of the prisoners on any other terms. The Irish members naturally preferred an exchange of private assurances with Mr. Chamberlain. who seems to have been the Cabinet's Envoy Extraordinary in negotiating the Treaty of Kilmainham. Captain O'Shea repeated to the member for Birmingham what Mr. Parnell had said to him in private conversation, and it was reported to the Cabinet as a full and adequate compliance with Mr. Forster's demands. This evidently was Mr. Gladstone's impression of the transaction, since in his recent criticisms he declared that the pledges even exceeded Mr. Forster's conditions. This was true with the single exception that publicity was dispensed with. Mr. Chamberlain is now charged in England with having deliberately substituted the private for the public pledge, while fully aware that Mr. Forster would resign if his wishes were not respected. He seems to have made an adroit use of his opportunity to force his rival out of the Cabinet, and at the same time to induce the Irish leaders to believe that Codlin was their friend, not Short,

UNDILUTED TRUTH.

The impudent pretences of the Postmaster-General about the fraudulent use of the mails on the part of the Democratic Campaign Committee call for a blunt statement of some no

1. With the full knowledge and contivance of the Postmaster-General the whole post office system has been turned into a campaign agency for Cleveland and "Reform." 2. Postmasters have been urgently solicited

to contribute money wherever possible, and to use their influence as public officials to further the Democratic interest. 3. Postmasters have been encouraged and

induced to delay the mails in order to insert Democratic documents in Republican newspapers, a shameless violation of law, and otherwise to promote the circulation of such doc 4. The Democratic Committee has been send-

ing packages of its campaign documents to messages to the Legislature, no one of which conpostmasters throughout this State for these

5. Unfortunately for them, they did not always use the revised list of postmasters. Mrs. Susan B. Beebe was removed from her office some time ago, but they blunderingly directed to her with the rest a package of Demo- was expressed in a more practical way. The cratic campaign literature, addressing her as Republican Legislature passed a bill appropriating Susan B. Beebe, P. M., South Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y." She turned it over to Congressman Delane, who turned it over to us. It bore the frank of S. S. Cox, and when we took him to task he admitted the fraud, professed that he was as indignant at it as we were, declared it an outrageous piece of dishis party and his Administration, and denounced his signature as a forgery.

6. "The Glens Falls Times" holds a similar package, containing not one scrap of honestly frankable matter, bearing Congressman Tracy's frank. Mr. Tracy has not yet attempted to sneak out of his responsibility.

7. The Postmaster-General tried like Mr. traved their game.

8. "The New-York World" was induced to scrape; and tried it by the impudent charge that we had been forging Cox's frank in order to accuse him of misusing it.

THE TRIBUNE office was as like the signature Cox called a forgery as one pea was ever like

Meanwhile the Democratic National Comquite so smart a trick as it thought.

DIFFERENCE IN CANDIDATES.

The stream of visitors anxious to pay their respects to General Harrison continues to flow unchecked. What was at first supposed to be temporary enthusiasm born of a recent nomination has proved to be a steady desire to see and shake hands with the future President. To say that there is a marked contrast between the way the people are flocking to see Benjamin Harrison and the way they drop in to make the acquaintance of Grover Cleveland is putting it so mildly as to give no idea of the situation.

While the people have crowded in upon General Harrison in vast and enthusiastic companies, who vetoes, retaliation messages, etc.

On days when the Republican candidate's house partisan service. has opened its doors to several thousand people, many of them from distant States, the Democratic candidate's present residence has been disturbed

with. Mr. Forster had insisted, he maintains, to a thousand voters from Northern Michigan or distant Kansas, President Cleveland's temporary abiding place has been besieged only by the morning milkman with the plaintive voice, who has dashed up to the back door, ladled out a couple of quarts of alleged lacteal fluid, hit the off horse with the long-handled measure, and driven away to to jail. Radical measures are necessary, howthe next house. While Mr. Harrison has been vately and did not commit Mr. Parnell to a shaking hands with two men at a time, so as to get it done before sundown, Mr. Cleveland has stood at the front window and watched a team driven past, and wondered why forward buggy wheels were made smaller than the rear ones

No one who has read the papers during the campaign can have failed to notice this difference in the treatment of the two candidates by the people. Even the Democratic editor, hampered by that peculiar obtuseness which a mysterious but all-wise Providence has thrown around him, must have observed it. There is a great difference between being called away from your breakfast to meet a large and enthusiastic delegation o your fellow-citizens-all voters-come to pay their respects, and being torn from your morning meal to impress it upon a man that you have no demoralized umbrellas which you want mended, this pledge enabled the Irish party to claim and that your kitchen is well supplied with tin ware, and you wouldn't trade old trousers for new pans and skillets if it wasn't. We know of one Presidential candidate who every day or two has to meet a delegation of 600 travelling men, and shake hands with them all and make them a little speech; then we hear that there is another Presidential candidate in this country who never gets called out for anything more important than to tell a man at the door that Bill Smith or Alec Fiddler doesn't live there, and he doesn't know where either of them does live, and he guesses on the whole that probably they both moved West last spring. It is known that there is a candidate for President, right here in this country, whose house is being tramped through all day by visiting delegations of citizens; and then there is another candidate for the same office, living even nearer to New-York, who thinks he has had a red-hot day if a man from Missouri comes in and explains that he has named a calf after him, and he would like the post office at the Corners, and a position in the Treasury Department for his oldest boy as soon as the young man gets out of jail. There is a great difference in Presidential candidates; some of them have very enjoyable times meeting their fellow-citizens. while others stay right at their desks and have lets of fun with the cyclopedia.

There is another difference in Presidential candidates; some of them are elected, and some are not. This is a good year for the popular candidate whom the people delight to honor, against the man who can veto an orphan with one hand tied behind him.

AQUATIC POLITICS.

Finding itself in deep waters the Democracy of this State naturally looks about for some sort of a craft to which it can betake itself. Hence, it is not surprising that a huge canal boat in command of Commodore John Boyd Thacher, president of the State League of Democratic Clubs, left Buffalo for (Salt River via) New-York on Monday morning. Thacher is accompanied by a number of other Democratic leaders, each of whom carries a life-preserver under his arm, and they expect to spend this month drifting down the fretted water. of the Erie behind the careering mule. Free trade will dominate the prow of the barge and free saloons the helm; a set of newly sharpened razors dedicated to the vitals of the Hon. Grover Cleveland will be prominently displayed 'midships; while hanging from a clothes-line on the forward deck will droop a red bandanna, a good deal faded. It is understood in Buffalo that \$500 was given to the commissary on Saturday to do his marketing with; and that having spent \$490 on arguments against High License done up in tall black bottles and \$10 on crackers and cheese, he was severely taken to task by the Democratic leaders on the boat for devoting so large a share of the appropriation to solid food.

There is a rumor that Thacher and his friends ever and anon during the week will bring their mules to a standstill, to the end that they may make stump speeches to such persons as may happen to be on the towpath. This report is doubtless without foundation. For Democrats in the service of David B. Hill can scarcely hope to make votes for him along the lines of the canals. The beatmen long ago discovered that the Governor takes mighty little interest in what most concerns them. He was elected to his present office in tains so much as an allusion to canal matters. And what renders his silence the more significant is the fact that since 1883 the canal question in its various phases has been at the forefront of discussion in this State. Nor has the Governor been content with excluding the canals from his messages. Last year his unfriendliness to them the sum of \$550,000 for much-needed canal improvements. This measure, although heartily inforsed by every boatman in the State, David B.

Hill refused to sign. The Governor's canal record being of this sort, it would not be strange it, as a precautionary measure, Commodore Thacher ordered this placard to be prominently displayed on the boat: "Don't honesty, although committed in the interest of Speak to the Man at the Tiller of Governor Hill's he is going to read Dickens. Many of the dainty Canal Record." If the party keeps out of politics as much as possible, doesn't indulge too frequently or freely in the anti-high-license arguments in the refrigerator, there is no reason why it should not have as good a time as is consistent with a time prospect of a Democratic defeat in November.

M. Carnot's decree requiring the registration of alien residents calls attention to the notable Cox to get possession of the incriminating increase of immigration into France in recent package-obviously to put it out of the way: | years. In 1851 the foreigners settled in France and to find who let us know about it- numbered only 380,831. Now they number obviously to punish the subordinate that he- 1,126,531. This increase is the more remarkable when we remember that the total population of France has in the same time increased only a comundertake the job of lying them out of the parative trifle, from 35,783,170 to 37,930,759, The foreign element has therefore been swelled in thirty-one years from 1.06 per cent to 2.97 per cent of the whole. Even this is not a large proportion when compared with that existing in 9. THE TRIBUNE had already cheerfully America. But it is large for a European country; shown the package to Mr. Cox and to the Post and since the immigrants are mostly clustered in Office Department. It now showed it to the a few departments, it is a state of affairs bearing town; and the joke of the day was the univer- seriously upon the social and industrial welfare of sal comment of the crowds which hung around the country. In the Bouches du Rhone (Marit, that the signature which Mr. Cox wrote in seilles, there are 70,000 Italians, and in all of Provence and Dauphiny probably three times that number. There are nearly half a million Belgians in France, 300,000 of them swarming in the Nord, in the cities of Lille and Valenciennes. In the southwestern Departments there are about 80,000 mittee does not find the plan of coercing its | Spaniards. There are also in France more than postmasters to distribute its campaign filth 100,000 Germans, 37,000 Dutch, 78,500 Swiss, 36,000 English and 10,000 Americans. The French President's decree will, if sustained by Parliament, largely check further immigration. but it will not affect those who are merely travelling for pleasure, so that good American may still go to Paris before they die.

Postmaster-General Dickinson is so stunned by Mr. Blaine's notice, the other day, that he needs fresh air. He'd better come over and study that fraudulently franked package of Democratic documents he has been so anxious to get hold of. It is nicely posted up for him in The Tribune window. He said what he wanted to know was how we got it and what it looked like. His ingenuous curiesity can now be gratified on both points. We almost shake his hand off, Mr. Cleveland has been | got it from Congressman Delano, who got it from enjoying a nice quiet time, only exercising his the person to whom the Democratic Committee sent it, and here it hangs in eroof of Mr. Dickinson's prostitution of the Post Office Department to

The agitation in regard to the bob-tail car has been allowed largely to die out in this city, alonly by a policeman walking past with that though the nuisance has not yet been abated. nervous, lightning-like tread peculiar to the In Baltimore a crusade is in progress that is policeman promeuading his beat. While General likely to be pressed with vigor. It is proposed Nell, in "The Episcopal Record," adduces some facts gands of changes in Federal offices have been nies that those stipulations were complied Harrison's home has been the scene of a reception that, if the companies refuse to employ con- which go to show that Washington was nover a

ductors, passengers shall refuse to drop their fares in the box and ride free unless some one ollects the money from them. A general policy of that kind on the part of passengers would probably bring the company to terms, though in the process some passengers may be brought ever, in dealing with such a nuisance and a source of so much danger.

One good turn deserves another. Governor Hill is going West to take the stump for Cleveland in Indiana. Let the President at once return the favor by coming to New-York and addressing Governor Hill's saloon audience. Or, at least, let him write a handsome letter of indorsement, which the bartenders can pass around among the boys.

Mr. Post-Office Inspector C. L. Morris declared he needed that fraudulently franked package of " Pucks," " Courier-Journals" and less respectable Democratic literature, in order to make headway in detecting the fraud. Well, it is now on view, posted up nice and high in a conspicuous place, where Mr. Inspector Morris can study it all day if he likes-and have plenty of company in his studies. It's safe, too, Mr. Inspector; -you needn't worry over the danger of your yielding to the temptation to put such a mighty inconvenient package out of the way. So come right along; a dunce stool will be provided, you can sit up, out of the crowd, and study that package as long as you please-through the window pane.

That lonely Eastern ex-Mugwump, Dr. William Everett, cannot account himself a political force of any large dimensions. The other day he addressed the boys at the Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., on the issues of the day. At the close of his remarks the boys took a vote with this result: Harrison and Morton, 81; Cleveland and Thurman, 9. We can't think of any better use to put Dr. Everett to than engage him to keep right on making speeches on the issues of the day.

"The Rochester Union" seeks to break the force of the denunciation of Governor Hill's political course on reform measures by leading elergymen of the State by referring to these gentlemen as "partisan Republicans." It is a silly and unwarrantable reference. Still it is doubtless the best thing "The Union" could think of saying.

Can it be possible, as intimated in "The World," hat the forger is to be found in the Tribune Building? (The New-York World.

"The World's" manners are bad in this para graph, and its motives dishonest, but, on the whole, we thank it for suggesting to us what may be a useful idea about the intimated miscreant who is supposed to have been suspected of having been thought to have forged Sunset Cox's frank. He is not now to be found in The Tribune office, but we rather believe he was here about ten days ago denouncing himself and offering to assist us in hunting him down. If he comes here again, we shall not be so lenient toward him as we were before, but shall at once send for Detective Morris and turn him right over to the law. Wouldn't you, Mr. Cox, if you were in our place?

PERSONAL.

Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair are spending the week

An enthusiastic Prohibitionist was green enough the other day to try to tie Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Church, to the Third Party's charlot wheels. For an hour he plied him with the stock arguments of nts faction, and finally demanded, by way of "put-ting on de rousements": "Now, Bishop, if you saw a mad dog in the street, snapping at everybody in his path, and dooming them to a hogrible death, what would you do! Would you try to restrain him and capture him alive? Or would you not rather shoot him dead?" "Well." said Dr. Foss, meditatively, but with conclusive firmness, "If I had been blazing away at him for thirty years without hitting him, I don't know but what Fd try the other plan?" The Prelibilionist went away saidy and hopelessly, and the elequent Bishop will vote for Harrison and Morton.

The ladies of the nobility of Malta are about to give the Queen a dress of black silk pillow lace, made by a leading manufacturer of the island. Among the winter's lecturers at Yale will be Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, Mr. G. W. Cable and Professor W. M. Sloan, of Princeton. The Empress of Japan is an earnest student of

modern European languages. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has resigned the pres-

idency of the Medical Library, Boston. At Munich the other day Mr. Herkomer complained 1885 and since then has addressed three annual to a friend that he was overburdened messages to the Legislature, no one of which con-Millais, or to me comes to Leighton, to be painted." The friend did not think it much of a grievance, and suggested that, if Mr. Herkomer insisted on making it one, he might easily mend mat-ters by doubling his present charges. "It is useless," exclaimed Mr. Herkomer; "I am now charging \$5,000 for a portrait, but people would come all the same if I were to charge \$10,000. It is a great injustice. It is lowering act to a business."

Marshal Bazaine's first wife died in France. His second, who was a Mexican and whose devotion to him on his escape was so remarkable, is in her own country, where she was recalled some time ago by

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When you see a man carrying a book bearing on the cover the title, "Great Expectations," or "Our Mutual Friend," don't rush to the conclusion that volumes so labelled are hollow, except that they contain a half-pint whiskey flash. By touching a spring the mouth of the flash springs into view, all ready for a "ntp." So popular are these flasks that a Chambersst, firm offers them for sale under the name of Temperance Book Flashs."

The Magic of a Respectable Name.—The Rev. Dr. Chasuble (sadly)—I am deeply grieved, Mr. Kuhler, to see you coming out of a saloon!

Mr. Remsen Kuhler—S'loon—why, you wrong me, Docto! That'sh one o' the mosht elegant cafes in N'-York!—(Puck.

Chicago men are said to mark their entrance into the inner shrine of the temple of culture by saying "luncheon" instead of "lunch." In Kansas City the same stage is marked by the use of the word "victuals"

"Miss Main!," he said, "I have come in this evening to ask you a question, and I have brought a ring with me. Now, before you try it on, I want to tell you that it you feel inclined to be a sister to me I will have to take it back, as my father objects to my sister's wearing such large chamonds." And Mand said she would keep the ring.—(Jeweller's Weekly.

"What cut will you have?" asked a dealer of a man who wanted some tobecco. "Oh, any cut but Connecticat," was the reply.

A Seasonable Topic.—There had been a runaway, A pair of horses were down, a carriage smashed to pleces and the driver and a lady lay groaning on the grass with their laurts. The street car stopped and many got off to render aid. Among those who stood on the rear platform were two ladies, one of whom held up her hands in borror and exclaimed: "Mercy on me! but what an awful, awful affair! How long did you say you holled your grape jelly, Mrs. Smith!"—(Detroit Free Press.

Another side to the annexation question. "It has curred to us," ironically remarks "The Halifax Herald," "that the present is an opportune time for the British Foreign Office to consider the propriety of taking steps to reacquire possession of the United States of America."

German savants have discovered what they call a telephone disease. Its symptoms are not described, but as we recently read of a telephone giri getting married after the question had been popped over the wires, we are inclined to think it is a disease that affects the heart.—(Norristown Herald. It is amusing to see how frequently the English

papers take the fun of American humorists serious-Eugene Field's sattrical comments on Chicago's culture are generally regarded as cold facts, revealing the hopeless Philistinism of the Western metrop-

All She Wanted.—Mrs. Godolphin—Now, what would be your terms, Mr. Jones, for giving me a course of, say a dozen, lessons in painting? Jones—Well, frankly, Nrs. Godolphin, I'm afraid it's too late in life for you to begin to start a career of art—that is, if you wish to take it up seriously. Mrs. G.—Oh, but I don't. I only want to learn enough to be able to teach—Jrdy. A subscriber wants to know why the Democrats

encage in so much mud-slinging. Well, as they are in the last ditch, mud is the handlest weapon. Doubtful Compliment.—Guest—I wish I had come here a week ago. Proprietor—Ah, that's very flattering to my hote! Guest—I don't know about that. What I mean is that I would have perferred to have eaten this fish then instead of now.—(Texas Siftings.

The revision of history goes on. The Rev. E. D.

communicant of the Episcopal Church, and that he never prayed in the woods at Valley Forge.

"I hear you are going to marry again, Smith?"

"Yes; the fact is I feel that I must, merely in self-vindication. Ever since I married my first wife, I have been known as Mrs. Smith's husband; but if I marry again, you know, my new wife will be forced to take a subordinate place in the family, and everybody will speak of her as Mrs. Smith's husband's wife. See?"—(Boston Transcript.

THE DRAMA.

The French plays continue at Palmer's Theatre,

PALMER'S THEATRE-THE ADVENTURESS.

of the representations thus far given. Miss Hading and Mr. Coquelin appeared together, for the first time here, acting in M. Emile Augier's play of "L' Aven turiere." This is the piece upon which the English dramatist, Mr. T. W. Robertson, founded his comedy of * Home"—so often and so successfully presented by the late Lester Wallack. The French play is in four acts and it introduces eight persons. The story shows that an old gentleman, a widower, age sixty, having two children, has fallen in love with a woman wh has been a courtesan, and who intends to marry him for the sake of his wealth and because she is wishful to live a decent and quiet life. This woman, Clorinda an adventuress, is attended by a blustering, cynical, impudent blackguard, her brother, at once swindler, roisterer, bully, sot and duellist. The old gentleman's son, a man of the world, returning home after a long absence and an estrongement from his father, come between him and the adventuress, wins her love, dis closes her true character, and saves his father from the disgrace of a marriage with her. Clorinda, who does not appear till the beginning of the second act, was enacted by Miss Hading, and Hannibal, the scampish brother, was embodied by Mr. Coquelin.
The play is faithfully true to life, in its present nent of the hard case of a human creature who has

sinned against herself, solled and degraded her own soul, and now would, if possible, repair the mischief and become chaste, virtuous and worthy. Repentance and reformation are, of course, always possible, but every wound leaves a scar, every smuch leaves stain, and reinstatement, whether physical or moral, is impossible, and never can be achieved in this mortal condition. Persons who sin or who make blunders in conduct of life, always have to bear, in one shape or another, the consequences of their deeds. It is always sad, often pathetic, sometimes tragical, that the effect should thus inevitably result from the cause; but this is the law of life, and there is no sense in shutting your eyes to it, and in trying by sentimental sophistry to obscure the truth. If the por-traiture of Clorinda was made for the purpose of indicating that this particular variety of sinner is entitled to social reinstatement because of her good qualities and her personal charms, it was made wit much obliquity of logic, and therefore made in val-Offered as an object of compa-sion, it touches the heart, and in this respect it may exert a wholesom influence. Viewed as a dramatic identity, it possesses positive and unusual dramatic value for an actress. The woman certainly is charming. She has had a hard experience; she has suffered; and she is not well used. But she ought not be permitted to marry the old gentleman whom she has deluded, and her expulsion is just and salutary. True repentance does not expect recompence, and loneliness, grief and patience have their distinct value in developing and maturing human character. This mortal life comes to an end, by-and-by, for every one, and probably it will then be found that the spirit is all the nobler for the sorrow and self-denial it has endured here. Meanwhile the introduction of these moral problems into the plays of our day is altogether profitless and has become very tiresome

Clorinda is an easy part to understand, and for a clever actress an easy part to play. Miss Hading looks it perfectly well, and her blandishments, as exercised upon the aged dupe, would make a bear

looks it perfectly well, and her blandishments, as exercised upon the aged dupe, would make a bear disclose the hiding-place of his honey. There is a moment of passionate revulsion and bitter scorn for Ciorinda after she has sought the sympathy of the young girl, Cella, and been repulsed, and in this Miss Hading evinces deep knowledge of human nature, together with dramatic capacity of a high order. The play might advantageously be shortened. It is the nature of French actors, most of whom are much delighted with themselves, to the ger too long over Insignificant details, and thus to produce an effect of presiness.

Mr. Coquelin finds in Hannibal a character very consonant with his peculiar, bustling, self-assertive vein of drodery. His appearance is pleturesque, his bearing andacious, his identification with the part thorough and absolute, and his authority as an actor—one perfectly sure of himself, entirely well aware of what he wishes to do and entirely meater of the manner in which he wishes to do it—casily dominates every dramatic situation in which he appears. Yet it is surprising that an actor so capable, so profident, so humorous, and so alert should at the same time, seem so devoid of thrilling interest. In this respect, surely, Mr. Coquelin is unique—for you can look at him for hours together without any other emotion than that of resigned and placid approval. The explanation of this result, probably, is found in this actor's total lack of genius and of personal distinction. Nothing could be more perfect than his investiture of his own personality with the attributes of this character. The detail of his acting in the drink scene is marvellous. But the picture is all machinery and the observer remains cold. Miss Hading does not overwhelm the spirit, but while she was on the scene with Mr. Coquelin he was scarcely noticed. There is much more elemental power in this actress than she is able to express with her limited voice and her peculiar, fareful, omnious method of solf-repression; but her face is ful of sensibility and passion, are hovements are between the control of the control

MME. HADING PLEASED WITH AMERICANS. Mine. Jane Hading was overwhelmed yesterday with callers and congrafulations from enthusiastic admirers. To a Tribune reporter, Mme. Hading said she was delighted with Americans and particularly with them in an audience. She said the gathering Tuesday evening was a typical Paristan audience, grasping all of the finer points in the performance and the play, and applauding spontaneously in just the right place. Mme. Hading added that she now feels at ease, and will give a more confident impersonation of her parts in future. She was grateful; she could say no more.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST BLESSING.

BESTOWED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH

SECRETARY ENDICOTT. Ordnance Office, War Department

Washington, Jan. 4, 1886.

To the commanding officers of the National armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States arsenals at New-York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Besten and Benicia: While arsenais and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal and qualifications satisfactory. Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly entored.

ill be strictly enforced. S. V. BENET, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. BACRIFICED TO AN IGNOBLE CAUSE.

From The Kingston Freeman.

Mr. Cleveland, having committed himself and his entire Administration to the Pan-Electric rascality by retaining Garland in his Cabinet and leaving several other speculators undisturbed in their Federal offices after the country has recked with the scandal for three years, now insists upon identifying Thurman with it in a manner that shall leave him no chance of extreme. retreat. And this is done at the risk of Thurman's

ODD, NOW, ISN'T IT? From The New-York Herald (Ind.) There seems to be in certain quarters a degree of prejudice against the Mugwump.

IT KNOWS ITS PARTY'S FAILING.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The Times has become no better than the other bemocratic newspapers run by postmasters and other officeholders, who are deeply intent upon saving their places. It knows that the material, the motive and the facilities for election frauds in New-York City are all in and with the Democratic party. It knows that there is neither disposition nor opportunity for the Republicans to defraud.

A FELICITOUS PHRASE.

From The Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Carnegie has enriched our literature with a raluable work on American prosperity called "Triumphant Democracy," but he has done almost as useful work in hitting oil the epigram of "Professors' prices" to denote the sort of scholar that does not go into either workshops or markets to collect his facts.

THAT'S THE KIND WE'RE PRINTING THESE DAYS. From The Saratogian Monday's New-York Tribune was a whole campaign in itself.

A TRIFLE ANXIOUS ABOUT TENNESSEE.

From The Memphis Avalanche,

If Cleveland carries New-York, Indiana and New-Jersey, or Connecticut, and loses Tennessee, Harrison will be the next President of the United States. We cannot afford to shut our eyes to the evidences of weakness which every day make themselves mani-fest. There is hard work to do if the full Domo-cratic vote of the State is to be brought out. The margin is narrow and there are no votes to lose.